

UNCLASSIFIED

127

E-13B

The best of the political prisoners of other nationalities understand and respect the struggle of the Jewish prisoners for their national liberation.

MIKHAIL SHEPSELOVICH.

Taken down by G. Elina.

To: The Senate of the United States of America.  
From: Rosa Kogan, 28 Sereni Street, Givataim, Israel.

## REQUEST

My husband, Idel' (Yehuda) Kogan, a citizen of Israel, born in Poland in 1922. Was arrested on 7 June 1963 in Kiev during a tourist trip to the U.S.S.R., for which he received a visa-permit from the Soviet Embassy in Israel.

He was arrested and sentenced to 10 years of prison, accused of deserting from the Soviet army. During the war (World War II) my husband was in the Kovell ghetto, then with the partisans, then served 6 months in the Soviet army until July 1945, and after that left for Israel.

Now my husband has now served 9 years and six months! We are both ill; ten of the best years of our lives have been snatched away from us! I beg your intercession in obtaining his release in advance of the six remaining months of his sentence, and thereby help reduce the additional and undeserved suffering of a family!

(My husband's address is: Moscow, UChR No. 5110/1, Zh. U. Idel' Kogan)

Respectfully and gratefully,

ROZA KOGAN.

DECEMBER 22, 1972.

Mrs. Golda Meir, [Israeli] Consul, arrived in Moscow on the day of Zhdanov's death; I was then working as a translator in one of the offices of the MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) in Odessa. On the day of her arrival I was sent to the Metropol Hotel in Moscow to participate in a reception for the guests in the guise of a waiter; I was instructed to eavesdrop on everything Mrs. Meir was to say in Yiddish. Since the guests were amiably received, I took the liberty of asking her in Yiddish what the country which she represented was like. She replied in Yiddish that it was the first Jewish state in history for Jews throughout the world. After the reception was over, I was sent directly to a prison in Odessa, for someone had eavesdropped on me during the conversation and denounced me to the KGB, saying I was a Zionist. I was arrested, served a great deal of time in prison, then released but thrown out of my job, victimized for more than ten years, finally arrested again in 1958, thrown into prison, and without any trial sent to the Amurskaya ASSR, and from there to Wrangel Island, where I remained until 1962.

At the camp I made the acquaintance of Rudolf Trushnovich, a former physician, Vasily Ivanovich Polyakov, a former member (colonel) of the Vlasov army, a large number of SS and Gestapo Germans, and many Italians, who had long been declared dead, but who are actually still living on Wrangel in the Belopolyar'ye. Among them:

1. Kremer Ernest
2. Mgoler Paul
3. Kristover Otto

The list of names of POWs on Wrangel Island requires further clarification, which the subcommittee is trying to obtain. Spellings are in question, first, because the names were written in by hand and some were not legible; and, second, because inaccuracies in spelling inevitably arise when German and Italian names are transliterated from Latin script to Cyrillic script for the camp record, and then transliterated back into Latin script. According to Shifrin, who has discussed the Wrangel Island matter several times with "kozlov," "kozlov" was in a position where he had access to camp records, but only in rare cases was he able to get to know the POWs personally. The listing of Italian names suggests that in the camp records the name was given, together with the date of birth, the city of residence, and the date of birth. In the case of name number 6, "Milaneso Tradati, 1903," the adjective "Milaneso," meaning "from Milan," was probably used instead of "Milan." Shifrin reported to the subcommittee staff that a representative of an Italian committee which is still seeking information about missing POWs had come to Israel to interview "kozlov," and they had been able to match some of the names of Italian POWs whom "kozlov" had met, or whose names he had seen listed in the camp records, against the list of missing Italian POWs believed to be in the Soviet Union.

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(X) RELEASE  
( ) EXCISE  
( ) DENY  
( ) DELETE  
FOIA Exemptions  
PA Exemptions

Date: 12/29/72

REF ID: A66444

1. Assembly to  
2. J. Edgar Hoover  
3. J. Edgar Hoover  
4. J. Edgar Hoover  
5. J. Edgar Hoover  
6. J. Edgar Hoover  
7. J. Edgar Hoover  
8. J. Edgar Hoover  
9. J. Edgar Hoover  
10. J. Edgar Hoover  
11. J. Edgar Hoover  
12. J. Edgar Hoover  
13. J. Edgar Hoover  
14. J. Edgar Hoover  
15. J. Edgar Hoover  
16. J. Edgar Hoover  
17. J. Edgar Hoover  
18. J. Edgar Hoover  
19. J. Edgar Hoover  
20. J. Edgar Hoover  
21. J. Edgar Hoover  
22. J. Edgar Hoover  
23. J. Edgar Hoover  
24. J. Edgar Hoover  
25. J. Edgar Hoover  
26. J. Edgar Hoover  
27. J. Edgar Hoover  
28. J. Edgar Hoover  
29. J. Edgar Hoover  
30. J. Edgar Hoover  
31. J. Edgar Hoover  
32. J. Edgar Hoover  
33. J. Edgar Hoover  
34. J. Edgar Hoover  
35. J. Edgar Hoover  
36. J. Edgar Hoover  
37. J. Edgar Hoover  
38. J. Edgar Hoover  
39. J. Edgar Hoover  
40. J. Edgar Hoover  
41. J. Edgar Hoover  
42. J. Edgar Hoover  
43. J. Edgar Hoover  
44. J. Edgar Hoover  
45. J. Edgar Hoover  
46. J. Edgar Hoover  
47. J. Edgar Hoover  
48. J. Edgar Hoover  
49. J. Edgar Hoover  
50. J. Edgar Hoover  
51. J. Edgar Hoover  
52. J. Edgar Hoover  
53. J. Edgar Hoover  
54. J. Edgar Hoover  
55. J. Edgar Hoover  
56. J. Edgar Hoover  
57. J. Edgar Hoover  
58. J. Edgar Hoover  
59. J. Edgar Hoover  
60. J. Edgar Hoover  
61. J. Edgar Hoover  
62. J. Edgar Hoover  
63. J. Edgar Hoover  
64. J. Edgar Hoover  
65. J. Edgar Hoover  
66. J. Edgar Hoover  
67. J. Edgar Hoover  
68. J. Edgar Hoover  
69. J. Edgar Hoover  
70. J. Edgar Hoover  
71. J. Edgar Hoover  
72. J. Edgar Hoover  
73. J. Edgar Hoover  
74. J. Edgar Hoover  
75. J. Edgar Hoover  
76. J. Edgar Hoover  
77. J. Edgar Hoover  
78. J. Edgar Hoover  
79. J. Edgar Hoover  
80. J. Edgar Hoover  
81. J. Edgar Hoover  
82. J. Edgar Hoover  
83. J. Edgar Hoover  
84. J. Edgar Hoover  
85. J. Edgar Hoover  
86. J. Edgar Hoover  
87. J. Edgar Hoover  
88. J. Edgar Hoover  
89. J. Edgar Hoover  
90. J. Edgar Hoover  
91. J. Edgar Hoover  
92. J. Edgar Hoover  
93. J. Edgar Hoover  
94. J. Edgar Hoover  
95. J. Edgar Hoover  
96. J. Edgar Hoover  
97. J. Edgar Hoover  
98. J. Edgar Hoover  
99. J. Edgar Hoover  
100. J. Edgar Hoover

UNCLASSIFIED

128

4. Ambrosio Verito—55 years old—Gestapo
5. Zulvaxino Cordillon—63 years old—died there
6. Milanesio Tradatti—1903—
7. Gracianeca Verona—1839—chief of police
8. Toreto Firenze—1901—captain
9. Giovanni (?) Lassa—1905—SS Lieutenant
10. Rastellano Virzina—1900—colonel
11. Lecio Vivaus—1910—colonel
12. Praretta Piacenza—1900—died
13. Joradello Padova—1903—SS
14. Giovanni Bianchi—
15. Luigi Campanella—1901—SS
16. Lucca Brantzi (?)—1905
17. Messina Donato—1914—SS

The camp on Wrangel Island was an experimental camp, where experiments were conducted on living people. The experiments were in the form of injections, diets, oxygen tests on people who were long declared dead but were alive at that time (1962) and were working very hard in the camp. The guards and the administrative staff were former convicts, such as V. N. Rudnikov, A. I. Vasil'kov, a former convict and big-time bandit; Iv. Nik. Ivanov, Nikolay Artemevich Pitano. The camp also had a military guard for a special camp in which people were trained for spying abroad. That camp was headed by Ivan Ivanovich Shevilov, a veteran MVP trooper. There were also many others, including Italian war prisoners. There was also Raoul Wallenberg, who had been Swedish consul in Budapest during the war and who under the German occupation, aided by money, helped Jews escape from Hungary, through Switzerland, into other countries. When the Russians entered Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg was immediately arrested at the request of the military commandant of the city of Budapest and sent by special train to Moscow. He was then 27 years old, and was a handsome, educated young man.

These are a few of the many facts which I know, having witnessed them personally. Unfortunately I cannot sign my real name [to the statement], as I still have some close relatives in Russia.

"Kozlov"

A true copy: [A stamp with Hebrew letters]

03115087030

UNCLASSIFIED